WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1823. [NO. 168.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

By PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* per annum, payable in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS:

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a dirtance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '41t'66

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on Thursday of August Court the balance of unsold personal property belonging to the Hon. F. Locke, deceased, viz, Waggon, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles. Eight months credit will be given and bond and security required.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are earnestly requested to make payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All those having claims may present them, and receive pay.

JOHN SCOTT, *Ex'r.*

July 25, 1823. t68

NORTH CAROLINA.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, *vs.* Robert L. Winston.....Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Robert L. Winston, is an in inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

MATTHEW L. MOORE, *C. C.*

Price adv. $4. 6t70

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan *vs.* Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

—Witness, R. WORKE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt'71

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan *vs.* Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weathetby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3mt76

Attention Mechanics.

THE undersigned Commissioners for the building a Court House in Ashville, Buncombe County, do hereby give public notice, that on the first day of September next, at Ashville, a contract will be entered into by said Commissioners, with any person who may become the lowest bidder, (who will give such bond and security as may be required,) for building said Court House, a plan whereof, together with the specifications and terms of contract, may be seen at any time by applying to said Commissioners.

JOHN McELROY,
JAMES M. SMITH,
JOHN JARRETT,
JOHN WOODFIN,
SAMUEL CHUNN, } *Com'rs.*

Buncombe, July 18*th*, 1823. 4t67

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Thursday the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the County Court.) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty-six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with at least two good securities will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Salisbury, July 11*th*, 1823. 6wt67

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Krider. The house is 60 by 30 feet, with every convenience appertaining to a public house; it is well known as having been occupied as such for about 30 years. The establishment is so well known, that it would be useless to say any thing of its converiences, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDER,
Executor.

Salisbury, June 24, 1823. 8t66

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaker and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises.

8t66 THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDER,

Salisbury, June 24, 1823. *Ex'rs.*

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Cress, dec'd. are requested to call and settle their accounts, otherwise they will find them in the hands of officers by the 10th day of August. And all those that have claims against the estate, will bring them forward and receive payment.

E. CRESS, } *Ex'r's.*
J. GAY. }

July, 15th, 1823. 3wt56

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver *vs.* William Weaver.....Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt70

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence *vs.* Charles D. Conner.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnisbee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington *vs.* Ezekiel Penington. Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and proceed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. L.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt69

Doct. Thos. I. Johnson,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte (Mecklenburg county,) respectfully tenders his services in the several departments of his profession to the citizens of the Village and its contiguous country. All calls will meet with prompt and assiduous attention. His residence is at Dr. S. Henderson's Hotel, where he can be found, unless professionally engaged.

Charlotte, July 17, 1823. 4wt67

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

Notice.

THE sale of the residue of the property, belonging to the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased, will commence at Mock's Old Field in the forks of the Yadkin, on Wednesday the 13th of August next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, consisting of NEGROES, Horses, a stock of likely Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other property. All which, will be sold without reserve on liberal terms; which will be made known on the days of sale.

A. NESBITT *Adm'r.*

July 4, 1823. 5t6

ROWAN POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT

For Sale.

BY an act of the last Legislature, the County Court of Rowan, is authorized to sell the present Poor-House Establishment, and with the proceeds thereof, to purchase other lands, and erect other buildings in some more central situation. The county court accordingly, have appointed a committee to ascertain, what can be obtained for said lands, and improvements, and to make a report of the same. The premises consists of 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is wood-land, and eight or nine very good log houses; there is also a spring of excellent water near the houses.

The subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of said establishment from this time until the Wednesday of the ensuing August Court. Persons wishing to purchase, will state in writing the price they are willing to give, and the terms of payment.

THOS. L. COWAN.

July 18, 1823. 4wt67

$10 Reward---Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named *Davy*; this boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well know as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-one years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone. Any person giving information to the subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my possession, shall receive the above rewarded.

E. M. PEARSON.

June 25, 1823. 60

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris'

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Frederickstown, Maryland, twelve month past.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

May 30. 6wt68

Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Phillips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.

Iredell County, 4th July, 182[illegible] 62tf

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

From the Raleigh Register.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Letter VII.—Testimonies to the Utility of Geological Surveys.

To Charles Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR: In the foregoing Letters, it has been my object to show, that not only *present*, but *permanent* advantages are to be consulted by our Agricultural Societies:—that we ought not to attach so much importance to a single extraordinary crop, as to those improvements which stamp an additional value upon our soil and territory itself, and which will add to the wealth and conveniences, and multiply the resources of all future generations;—and that to the Board of Agriculture, these permanent and general interests of Husbandry and our Arts, will be especially committed; that hence, the discovery of certain mineral substances, is to be considered as adding to the native riches of a country and to the value of individual estates, even when those substances cannot be introduced immediately into use. Still further to illustrate this point, I have endeavored to show, in answer to the inquiry, *What substances does the Mineral Kingdom afford to Agriculture and the Arts*, that a great number of these, as Iron, Gypsum, Salt, Limestone, Coal, Freestone, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Slates and Metallic Ores, constitute the very soul of both Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and are frequently sources of the greatest wealth to a community. I trust it has also been made clearly manifest, that North-Carolina has strong and in many cases *peculiar* inducements, to turn her attention to this subject; and that nothing will so much promote the discovery of these useful articles as Geological Surveys, and nothing conduce so much to extend their use as to have a detailed Report respecting them made to the Board of Agriculture; both to furnish materials of which to make out their own plans of improvement and to be through them communicated to the public.

Although I cannot but think that such reasons have been offered, in connection with the views already exhibited, as will address themselves in a forciable manner to every liberal and candid mind, yet I am aware that with respect to almost every subject, people entertain different views; and where a proposition is new, it is liable to the suspicion of being "visionary." "Although (says one) the reasoning seems satisfactory, yet I expect there is some fallacy in it—if the advantages to be gained were as great as is pretended, we should have heard of them before—we must make great allowances for the partiality and enthusiasm of the writer—he is too sanguine—how many of the fine schemes of improvement we have seen come to nothing!"

These Letters are not intended for the perusal of those who are either indifferent or hostile to Public Improvements, nor to those with whom it is sufficient to say, "*I* do not see the use of it," and therefore infer that there is none; but still there are many who are cautious and slow in admitting whatever is proposed for their assent, though they examine with candour, and when once convinced, embrace with firmness. Such claim our high respect, and it is principally out of regard for them, that I now proceed to exhibit such testimonies in favour of Geological Surveys, as are derived from the lessons of experience or offered by the highest authorities. These testimonies are gathered from the following sources:

The British Board of Agriculture.
The French Government.
The Government of the United States.
The opinion of enlightened Statesmen and the practice of extensive Land-Holders in Europe and America.
The authority of the best public Journals.
The Royal Society of London.

I. THE BRITISH BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. This body exhibits an example of the greatest effort that was ever made to improve the condition of Agriculture, whether we consider the princely funds with which it was endowed, the intelligence and high standing of its members, the zeal and diligence with which its measures were prosecuted, or the great and important effects which it produced. At its head was a gentleman who had enjoyed the highest opportunities for acquiring the lessons of experience, having travelled for the purpose of gaining this experience through every part of Europe, and having acquainted himself to an astonishing degree of minuteness, with all the different modes of Husbandry practised within the kingdom of Great Britain.—The example of a Board so liberal in its constitution, and so efficient in its measures, will, so far as our circumstances correspond with theirs, afford a most useful pattern for imitation.* What then was the course pursued by the British Board of Agriculture? Their *first* object was to acquire all the possible information relating to their purpose, and the *second* was to diffuse it to the greatest possible extent over the community. In collecting information, the first two objects specified were the following:

1. "The riches to be obtained from the *surface* of the national territory?"

2. "The MINERAL OR SUBTERRANEAN TREASURES of which the country is possessed?"

Queries embracing the numerous topics respecting which they desired information, were printed: and as a specimen of the zeal and industry with which they engaged in their enterprise, it is stated that, during the first session, 80,000 papers containing their queries, had been circulated; and that within six months after their second meeting, 74 Reports of Parishes and Counties had been rendered in full to the Board. If in a country so well known as the kingdom of Great-Britain, it was necessary to take so much pains to collect and diffuse statistical information, the inference respecting ourselves and our unexplored territory, is plain as noon-day.

II. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. It is well known that the Emperor of the French, took the most unwearied pains to investigate the native treasures and resources of his empire, and on these predicated all his plans of greatness. Indeed can any thing be more obvious, than that every effort to improve the condition of a country, ought to be preceded by an extensive and intimate knowledge of its state and resources? Such was the opinion of the French Emperor respecting the utility of that branch of knowledge which is now more particularly under consideration, that he took special care to have it thoroughly taught, not only in the Universities, but also in all the Military Schools of France.—Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the moral character, or political designs, of this extraordinary personage, no one will question that he exhibited the most profound and judicious views of internal policy, or that he was a consummate judge of whatever contributed to add to the inherent wealth and glory, or multiply the resources of France.

III. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Our own government also furnishes an example of the same enlightened spirit, of bringing into notice the hidden resources of the country. The mission of General Pike to the head waters of the Mississippi—of Lewis and Clarke up the Missouri, both I believe, projected by President Jefferson and accomplished under his administration;—the expedition of Governor Cass to the North-Western Territory, and of Major Long to the Rocky Mountains, supported on a most liberal scale, by the War Department,—each and all of these enterprises furnish examples of the same spirit. The two latter expeditions were undertaken at a great expense: that of Governor Cass consisted of 38 persons, including an escort of soldiers. (Schoolcraft's expedition p. 73.) I have seen no statement of the expense of this enterprise; but it must most evidently have been very great, since the company was exceedingly well furnished with every thing that could promote their convenience or further their object, and they were without doubt well paid for their services. Yet I do not know that any one has disapproved of this expenditure of the public money: on the contrary it has generally been considered as indicative of a highly enlightened administration. The plea for incurring such an expense in exploring the territory of the United States doubtless is, that the discoveries made, raise the value of the lands: this is precisely in accordance with those views which I have endeavored to exhibit, respecting the nature and tendency of such surveys. One of the principal objects contemplated in these expeditions was, to explore the MINES AND QUARRIES of the respective territories;—but can it be more important for the United States to investigate the internal resources of her territories some of which will [illegible] inhabited for ages to come, than [illegible] the State of North Carolina to examine those native riches which lie concealed within her own boundary, at her own door, and which she needs for immediate and daily use.

IV. THE OPINIONS OF ENLIGHTENED STATESMEN AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS. That the most distinguished politicians have generally taken great pains, and frequently expended large sums in exploring the natural resources of the respective countries which they governed, it would be easy to show by numerous examples. It is upon the knowledge of these that they found their great plans of improvement, and it is by means of these that they are enabled to carry those plans into execution. It is only necessary to instance the late enlightened Governor of the State of New-York;—who, by his en-

...sive views of the resources of the State over which he presided, and his zeal to promote its improvement, has had no small share in accomplishing that stupendous work, the Great Canal, one of the most magnificent undertakings ever accomplished since the building of the walls of Babylon. This gentleman is known to have cultivated an intimate acquaintance with the study of Geology, and was hence, personally, a competent judge of its practical utility; and, accordingly, in his speeches to the Legislature of New-York, he repeatedly urged the importance of geological surveys, as of the highest value in developing the resources of the State. It may not be improper to add, that whilst most of our own citizens have been regardless of the mineral riches they possess, the same distinguished individual has preferred a request, to have a selection of specimens, illustrative of our Geology, made and forwarded for his own study and use.

Of private individuals, of high standing, who have borne testimony to the utility of geological surveys, I might adduce the names of several extensive landholders in England, who have had minute surveys taken of their own estates. In imitation of these high examples, one of the most public spirited, as well as one of the most wealthiest of our own countrymen, (Gen. Van. Rensselaer of Albany,) has caused similar surveys to be made, not only on his own estates, but also of the entire counties of Rensselear and Albany. The enterprize is thus mentioned in the American Journal of Science: "Under the direction of the Agricultural Society of Albany, a geological survey of that county has been recently executed by Dr. Beck and Professor Eaton, with a particular reference to the improvement of Agriculture. The attempt is novel in this country, and is creditable to the patrons and agents in this work, which appears to be executed with laudable fidelity and ability."

And again: "We are informed that a similar survey is now making in the county of Rensselaer. The efforts are very creditable to those by whom they are directed, and among them no one has stronger claims on public approbation and gratitude, than the *distinguished individual* (Gen. Van Rensselaer) at *whose sole expence*, we are informed, both these enterprises were undertaken.

V. THE AUTHORITY OF THE BEST PUBLIC JOURNALS. The articles just quoted from the *American Journal of Science*, a work of the highest authority on subjects of this kind, would naturally fall under this head. Another extract may be made from the same work, which bears more directly on the subject before us. The Editor, it appears had been informed of the proposition which was formerly made to the Board of Internal Improvements, and through them to the Legislature, to effect a Geological Survey of this State, and expresses his opinion of it in the following terms—"If adequately encouraged by the local government, or by patriotic individuals, the enterprize will produce very important advantages to Science, Agriculture, and other useful Arts, and will prove highly honorable to the very respectable State of North-Carolina. In no way, in our apprehension, could the same sum of money be more usefully expended, and it would be an honor to have set the example of the scientific survey of an entire American State." (Vol. V. 203.

The *North American Review* lends the height of its testimony to the same object; "So well established (says this able work) are the relations and connections of many rocks, and so confident are we of certain minerals in a certain set of rocks, that with some knowledge of Geology, we can assure ourselves of the probable existence of Coal, of Gypsum, of Salt, and of many other useful substances, beneath the spot on which we stand, before a shovel full of earth is removed. Do we desire to erect works of utility or ornament which will withstand the ravages of time, Geology will enable us to select the materials; nor shall we derive less aid in our endeavours to improve a barren soil, to build the most permanent roads, to produce the most transparent glass, the most delicate porcelain, or compact and durable pottery. These are a few only of the many inducements to the study of Geology, and but a small proportion of the benefits derived from it." (Vol. XI. 393.

VI. THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. This Institution conferred their last annual medal upon the Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford for discoveries connected with his profession. These were not indeed, in that instance, intimately related to the arts of life, but I introduce the fact here to show the sentiments of that body, as thus expressed by their illustrious President. "In presenting the medal to Mr. Buckland, Sir Humphrey desired him to receive it as a tribute of respect from a body which he believed to be impartial in his decisions," &c. WALTER RALEIGH.

In a late London paper, we find a most shocking account of the death of Mary Devage, an idiot, and the conviction of her drunken mother, for starving her to death!—*Baltimore Patriot.*

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of win, and of adventurous new."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the schooner *Marion*, PEZANT, in 8 days from Havana, we have received our files of the "Noticioso" to the 13th of July, inclusive.

Intelligence from the peninsula, to the 9th of June last, by the Spanish brig *Thirtieth of May*, in 32 days from Coruna, has been received at Havana. Its character is rather cheering. The king was still at Seville, and we see no indications of any attempt on his part to imitate the rash experiment of Louis XVIth, when in a similar situation.

The important news of the occupation of Madrid by the French, was received at Havana, on the 7th ult. by an arrival from Saint Andero. The *Hero Mina*, letter of marque, brought into Santander, a French prize brig laden with 3000 quintals of coffee.

The victory of Mina over the French army in Catalonia, is stated to have been most glorious. Illuminations and salvoes of artillery took place at Santona, on the 27th of May, in consequence of the success of that general.

Morillo issued a patriotic proclamation to his soldiers at Vigo, on the 3d of June. So far from *flinching*, the Spaniards appear more determined than ever. "We have sworn (says this general) to maintain the Spanish constitution—the king too, has sworn, and our oaths shall not be taken in vain."

Since the French have entered Madrid the greatest disorder and riot reign there. Quarrels, imprisonments, and assassinations are described as daily occurrences. A private letter from Madrid of the 28th May, says that "the French and Spanish guard conduct themselves with the greatest licentiousness; the name of religion and of the blessed saints come from the mouths of "the Defenders of the Faith" mingled with most obscene and ferocious expressions. No woman dares to walk abroad, alone or accompanied, who is not surrounded and insulted. In fine such scenes take place, that were they put upon paper would outrage modesty and humanity.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

A Spanish gentleman now in this city, has this morning received a letter from a friend of his at the Havana, a very respectable merchant of that city, Don Juan Perez Garcia, dated the 12th July, wherein he states, that by a vessel which had a very short passage from Cadiz, they had received official news, that the inhabitants of Madrid have spontaneously risen on the French, and after a furious contest, killed and wounded an immense number, and made 900 prisoners. Also, that general Mina had thrice engaged a division of the French army operating in Catalonia, and as often repulsed and routed them with great loss on the side of the invaders. This letter further mentions, that a vessel of war had entered the port of Havana from Martinique, bringing propositions from the authorities of the latter island inviting the Cubeans to join the French cause. The emissary who brought these propositions was answered by the government and inhabitants of the Havana, with the utmost indignation, and with all the dignity becoming men determined to remain firmly attached to their country's cause.

The vessel which brought the former accounts from Cadiz, only arrived at Havana the 11th July, i. e. one day previous to the date of the letter in question.

[We could tell better what degree of credit to attach to the first part of this letter, did we know the day on which the vessel left Cadiz. At present, we must withhold our belief of it.]

[*N. Y. Com. Adv. 25th inst.*

Extracts from English accounts to the 14th June, received at the office of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, by the ship Mentor, 35 days from Liverpool.

The accounts from the Peninsula are as vague, contradictory and uncertain as ever. The Paris papers of the *Liberal* side, complain very much of the few and "laconic" official letters received from their troops in Spain. The information they obtained from them is so unsatisfactory that it is often difficult, and sometimes impossible to form any idea of the actual state of things among them. As to the cunning and *undiscoverable* Mina, there appears to be very good reason for the want of correct information concerning him, and his troops, for he eludes his pursuers in Catalonia in the most surprising manner; and if those on the spot cannot ascertain his motions, or understand or baffle his designs, it would certainly be a difficult matter for either Paris, London, or American editors to speak of him with any degree of certainty. One thing may be depended on. With a small force, comparatively speaking, he has manœuvred in a manner that has prevented the advance of the whole left wing of the invading army, amounting to 20,000 men. And it is now stated that Marshal Moncey has demanded a reinforcement of 8,000 men, who were on their march for France, together with 12,000 men, to reinforce the Duke d'Angouleme

The immediate effect of Abisbal's de... the Constitutional troops; and has probably not a little disappointed the expectations of the friends of the French cause. It is said that his famous correspondence with Montijo was sent to the commandants of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, to excite them to revolt, but without effect, although Col. O'Donnel, a brother of Abisbal, is in command at the former place. Indeed the example seems to have been almost entirely without effect; and Abisbal has received the reward of a solitary and useless deserter—a measure of indifference not easily to be distinguished from contempt.

TERRIBLE BLOW TO THE PIRATES.

We have been favored by a friend in this city with the following letter, received from an officer of Commodore PORTER's Squadron.—*Nat. Intel.*

"MATANZAS JULY 10.

"I have the pleasure of informing you of a brilliant achievement obtained against the pirates on the 5th inst. by two barges attached to Commodore PORTER's Squadron, the Gallinipper, Lieut. Watson, 18 men. The barges were returning from a cruise to windward; when they were near Jiguapa Bay, 13 leagues to windward of this port, they entered it—it being a rendezvous for pirates: they immediately discovered a large schooner under way, which they supposed to be a Patriot privateer; and as their stores were nearly exhausted, they hoped to obtain some supplies from her; they therefore made sail in pursuit. When they were within cannon shot distance, she rounded to and fired her long gun, at the same time run up the bloody flag, directing her course towards the shore, continuing to fire without effect; when she had got within a short distance of shore she came to with springs on her cable, continuing to fire; and when the barges were within 30 yards, they fired their muskets without touching boat or man; our men gave three cheers, and prepared to board; the pirates, discovering their intention, jumped into the water, when the barge-men, calling on the name of "*Allen*," commenced a destructive slaughter, killing them in the water and as they landed; so exasperated were our men, that it was impossible for their officers to restrain them, and many were killed after orders were given to grant quarters. Twenty-seven dead were counted, some sunk, five taken prisoners by the barge-men, and eight taken by a party of Spaniards on shore; the officers calculate that from 30 to 35 were killed. The schooner mounted a long nine pounder on a pivot, and 4 fours, with every other necessary armament, and a crew of from 50 to 60 men, and ought to have blown the barges to atoms, commanded by the notorious pirate Diableto, or Little Devil. This statement I have from Capt. Watson himself, and it is certainly the most decisive operation that has been effected against those murderers, either by the English or American force.

This affair occurred on the same spot where the brave Allen fell about one year since."

A singular expedition.—Left this, (Indianopolis,) on the 21st ult. for the Russian settlement on the Pacific ocean, Israel Mitchell, a citizen of this place, in company with two other young men, Stephen Howard and Martin Smith. The party intended visiting the northern posts of the United States, and passing the ensuing winter at the Scotch settlement near Green Bay. The following spring they mean to set out for the Pacific Ocean, calculating to follow the northern boundary line of the United States to where it strikes the Pacific. Their object is purely to acquire topographical information. The occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, by the United States, has been for some years a desideratum with Mr. Mitchell, and as our last congress seems to have abandoned that object, he, unaided by the general government, and even without individual assistance, has attempted to explore that inhospitable region.—*Indiana Censor.*

Manufacture of Pins.—We observe it stated in the New-York Minerva, that a native American, who is now a resident of Philadelphia, has lately invented a Machine for making pins, about three feet square, which may be worked by a boy 12 years old, who without any previous instruction, can make sixty pins in a minute, being double the number manufactured in the same space by Mr. Whitemore's invention. All that is necessary in the new machine, is to introduce the end of a coil of wire, and, by turning the crank, the wire is drawn into the machine; it is there cut to the proper length for the shank of the pin; a spiral head is simultaneously formed, and placed on it; afterwards both are attached firmly together; and, by means of a grindstone, the point is formed, and the pin falls from the machine, which, after having been submitted to the process of whitening, is in every respect like those now imported from Great Britain.

In the Island of St. Michael, a single Orange tree has produced 20,000 Oranges, which at 2 cents each would sell in England for 216*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Chs. City Gaz.

Communications, &c.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The privilege of electing the representatives of a free people, is one of those the most inestimable in our catalogue of independent rights. But, alas! how unfortunate for the good of our free and beloved country, is the lamentable fact, that some of those, or, it may justly be said, that the majority of those who are candidates for our public offices, instead of resting their success on the unbiassed choice of their fellow-citizens, have recourse to the base and unconstitutional employment of mercenary hirelings, who are well trained and versed in all the labyrinths of vice, who beguile the honest but poor man from the pursuit of his honorable avocations, into houses of debauchery, there cause the intoxicating bowl to drown his reason; and in this situation he is too often led to the place of election. It is thus that the Republican character of our country is tarnished.

This view of things, fellow-citizens, is not the mere offspring of imagination; it has not been prompted by misguided reason. Is it not obvious to every careful observer, that our polls are polluted, year after year, by the vices of those enemies of society, whose business it is to ruin the happiness of a country; and the plain but honest citizen who goes to give his vote, for the representative of the portion of the country he inhabits, is shocked by the immorality which is so prevalent on such occasions.

I ask again, is our country so far reduced, that her citizens allow such outrages as those?

Whither has the spirit of liberty fled? Why does the majesty of the people, and the strong arm of justice, lie dormant? To remedy these disagreeable and peace ruining practices, let the law be put in force against those polluters of the streams of justice; let those who commit the mean and contemptible crime of false representation, or even lying, on such occasions, not only to man, to the laws of their country, but to the omnipotent Ruler of the universe, meet the reward they merit; let them be held up to society as dangerous examples, that others may be warned from following the same iniquitous course. Then probably, we may have purer elections, and the elected will be the choice of the people. Y.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Among the various objects of reform expected to be accomplished by a convention in this State, are several grievances that are perhaps of minor importance, but are still existing dregs of that tincture of aristocracy which pervades the present constitution. In the first place, all traders in foreign merchandize are required to take a license from the Sheriff of the county wherein he may choose to abide for the time; and are further required to pay said Sheriff a certain sum for the same, which he may appropriate as he pleases, no person having authority to oblige him to account for any money he may receive by those means. Thus a considerable part of the State revenue is put into the hands of various Sheriffs, and none but themselves know whether it ever arrives to the Treasery or not. This may be thought a small matter to complain of; the sheriff may be honest if he will, and the merchants have money plenty and can easily spare a small sum; but the sheriff may also be dishonest if he will, and the merchants can pay a tax of ten times the amount already assessed. Yet the consumer of goods always pays the duty here as well as at the custom-house, and the merchants will eventually lose nothing by such tax.

Another cause of complaint exists under the present form of law, which obliges every free white man to perform patrol duty, whether he be a slave-holder or otherwise. Now it is evident that this service is performed solely for the purpose of keeping the negroes in subjection. Therefore, the invariable rule of right would delegate this odious service to those only who enjoy the benefit of such property, in the same manner that the law delegates to freeholders the right of choosing a Senator, setting on a jury, being a magistrate, or member of Assembly.

The illiberal construction of the law which prescribes the manner of repairing public roads, is another grievance which ought to be redressed. The section referred to, is: (If any person shall send *three* hands to work on the public road, he shall be exempt.) Now this is held to mean, that three shall exempt all the others, as well as the owner, should he have an hundred besides. It is only necessary to trace the consequences of this construction, to show its absurdity and dreadful tendency. One man owns three slaves, and must send all to exempt himself; another, owning but two, must send them both, and go himself, to make up the magical number *three*.

It is perhaps the province of the Legislature to take cognizance of these grievances; but they have long existed, and that body has not taken notice of them in any fashion. It is time to look elsewhere for justic, and EQUAL RIGHTS.

Very likely "Equal Rights" may feel aggrieved by the unequal operation of the laws designated above; but we must take exceptions to coupling his grievances with the constitutional reform. What "Equal" complains of are mere acts of the assembly, subject to be repealed at any session. The Constitution to answer for at the great day of ... without the faults of others, "those shall ... itself, being laid to its charge.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. WHITE: I congratulate you on your return to our village; for I was much chagrined to see the columns of your valuable paper profaned and debased, during your absence, by the low, bombastic attempt at wit, signed "*Pseudo ...*" I think the poor, pitiful preamble is well worthy the signature of a "Scape Goat," for such surely must have been its author. If it is, as stated, a southern extract, I hope no more such incendious trash, will tarnish your paper; but trust your selections will be more happily chosen. I lament much, those very learned and knowing wiseacres cannot furnish your columns with more pure and elegant matter. The many rich and copious resources from all the quarters of the globe, might present to your readers a piece better adapted to, and more congenial with, their refined and delicate sentiments,—a piece calculated to improve both the hearts and intellects of the "poor, weak, ignorant creatures of wives," they so bitterly complain of. Now we think it would be a sad pity to spoil two houses with those well matched characters, a "poor, weak, ignorant wife," and a more weak, pitiful goat of a husband, who is not wise enough to keep his own secrets, or his wife's, if he knows them. Such a baboon (for that is as near the human species as he is entitled to be ranked) deserves not the confidence of a virtuous wife.

Those on whom kind providence has so benignantly smiled, and blessed with husbands whose generous souls, like their purses, are always accessible to the calls of charity, either at home or abroad,—I only have to lament that such husbands have not purses commensurate with that willingness, always manifested to indulge in praiseworthy and virtuous acts. They never, for one instant, lose sight of that true dignity of soul, uncontaminated by the prolific demons, *jealousy* and *intemperance*, and imagine that the pocket and pin money of their wives is thrown away on this or that society,—whether we apply it to educate and clothe the Indian brats abroad, or the scape-goat brats at home, they care not. They imitate their neighbours the "Goats" in this respect, they give us the sovereign power, whenever we get it into our clutches, to use it. This we do, without consulting any of the knowing and wise "Goats."

As it is but little that has escaped the blessed system of gambling and discount, we feel ourselves quite privileged to distribute our small pittance of the wreck as we please.

What a pity these wise Goats have not the sovereign controul over our plunder, as they have over their wives and wards; then would the grog-shops and gambling rooms resound with their charity, in picking the pockets of their poor, weak, ignorant neighbours, and milking them of that substance which, perhaps, would have fed the hungry and clothed the naked.

I think it argues a poor, pitiful, dastardly disposition in these "Spurious Goats," to vent their venom and exercise their spleen on the Clergy and religious Societies, by exposing, in the public prints, the weak folly and ignorance of their wives; and at the same time tell the public their goatish heads resemble too much an empty gourd,—producing more sound than substance, more bitter than sweet. This, if I mistake not, is the reason why so many wives resort to prayer-meetings, to exchange the gall of bitterness and profane language, for the sweet, comforting promises offered in the Gospel. I rejoice that even the weak, ignorant wives of the "Scape Goats," prefer the promises of the meek and lowly Jesus, who says, "Come unto me all you that are heavily laden, and I will give you rest, for my yoke easy and my burden is light,"—while many, who imagine themselves polished and enlightened, repair with avidity, like the "Goats," to scenes of dissipation, drunkenness and excess, and by their presence and their smiles, sanction vices which are pending over their own heads, and which, without the aid of religion, they can as illy bear, yet they risk the sad denunciation, "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, I know ye not."

I hope those who have enlisted in the cause of our blessed Lord, will persevere in well doing, and not suffer their faith to be shaken; but keep in the view the promises and commands of him who says, "Deal thy bread to the hungry, hide not thyself from thine own flesh."

Never let us follow the multitude to do evil; let us shun the irreligious and profane, and pray fervently for the peace of Jerusalem.

We hope, in future, the "Goats" will not soar so high as religion; but confine themselves to loss and profit, discounts, Presidential racing, and many other petty amusements, congenial with their depraved appetites; and if of Southern origin, like their Tuckahoes, or mushrooms, we hope they will fall with as much rapidity as they rise, and make room for laudable societies, at home and abroad.

AUNT KATY.

August 7, 1823.

…; "Aunt Katy," have unkindly … have clapped poor "Pseudo Goat" … horns. Why, don't you know he is one of the gentlest creatures in the world, "eschewing evil" in whatever guise it is to be seen? It was the prigmatic, good-for-nothing "Goats" in Columbia, at which "Pseudo" so fearlessly shook his beard; and he was only "taking distance," to *butt* down the strong places of the enemy, when, poor creature, he retrograded too far, and unwittingly placed his clumsy hoofs on the hems of your garments, trod upon your toes, and raised such a fearful hurly-burly among you, that you turned him out the street door. But it is good enough for him. He ought to have left you to "manage your own affairs in your own way," instead of clumsily attempting to keep you out of harm's way, by which he annoyed you more than your enemies. But "Pseudo Goat" shall never again, I'll warrant him, choak up the columns of the Western Carolinian, in attempting to *defend* you, "Aunt Katy," against the scurrility of the South-Carolina "Goats."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1823.

It would appear that our neighbors in Davidson county have as hard "a bone to pick" as they had before the division of Rowan,—with this difference, however, that they were then united in their efforts, either to "divide or centre;" but are now actively dissensious amongst themselves. The location of their public buildings has been the cause of great dissatisfaction in the county.

We have before mentioned, that an effort would be made at the next session of the Legislature to have the public buildings of Davidson placed at Lexington; but it will be seen, from the following certificate, that there is a possibility of their being fixed there by a more summary process:

"I certify that I have calculated the centre of Davidson county. That, drawing two lines, the one parallel, the other perpendicular to the greatest length of the county, viz: parallel and perpendicular to a line drawn from the north-west to the south east corners of the county. This principle is thought by many, and with good reason, to be a correct and equitable method of centering counties. The centre, by this method, falls two miles and forty-six chains to the northwestwardly of the centre found by drawing lines in cardinal points; and one mile and twenty-seven chains from the junction of the Salem and Greensboro' roads, on the hill near Lexington."

Aug. 1, 1823. M. WARD.

The most shocking instance of fanaticism we recollect ever to have heard of, is published in the Maryland Gazette of the 17th ult. A man by the name of William Hood, of Ann Arundell county, Md. aged about 40 years, deliberately built a pen with old rails, filled it with straw, fodder, and other combustibles, crept into it with a torch in his hand, set fire to the pile, and remained in the flames till dragged out by some persons who just then happened to see the fire from a neighboring field. The miserable wretch, when pulled out of the flames, was apparently dead; his body was excoriated "from head to sole;" he, however, lived to ejaculate a few words; and died, uttering the most horrid imprecations, with his last breath, against those who pulled him from the flames.—He left a wife and *eleven* small children. This is worse than the female immolations in Hindostan, for their wild enthusiasm is the effect of a religious belief; but this mad fanatic in Maryland was prompted by no virtuous belief,—his frenzy was caused by INTEMPERANCE!!

Most of our readers probably recollect, that the Rev. Colin McIver, of Fayetteville, last year published a neat little pocket Almanac, styled the "North-Carolina Register and United States Calender." He now proposes to publish one for 1824, with improvements, corrections, &c. To those who have seen the last year's publication, we need not say …ably thing of its merits; but to those … have not, we must briefly state … if they have neither the … tunity to search libraries, … ments, &c. this little book will … a great deal of valuable info… relative to the departments and officers of the general and state governments, the public institutions, societies, corporations, companies, &c. of the State. It is requested by Mr. McIver, that all those who wish copies of the work, will inform him by mail, post-paid, directed to Fayetteville, N. C. as soon as possible, as it is necessary the work should be commenced about the 1st September.

There are beauties in the following piece of poetry, in our estimation, above the common order of newspaper effusions. It comes to us as *original*; and we have no other reason for thinking it otherwise, than the common belief that the gifts of "The Nine" have been sparingly dispensed among us. It may be a plagiarism; but if we ever saw it before, our memory is not true to us. Let the production have come from where it may, its merits entitle it to publication.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Personal attractions may fascinate and dazzle while passing before us; beauty may charm and fill the eye, but that alone can never captivate. "The *Lilly* droops, the *Rose* is gone, and *Beauty* soon fades;" but the intellectual charms are imperishable; they bloom in youth, and continue to flourish, while the eye can express, or the tongue impart the feelings of the soul,—Hence

I love thee,—not for rosy cheek,
Or lily whiteness of the skin;
I love, because thy features speak
Of lovelier qualities within.

I love thee,—not for beauteous form,
Of air and symmetry divine;
I love, because the heart is warm
That beats in virtue's hallow'd shrine.

I love the eye, whose sparkling smile
Can thought and feeling both impart;
That beams with mental radiance, while
It forms the sunshine of the heart.

That rose may wither on thy cheek,
That lily whiteness leave thy skin;
But still thy faded smile shall speak
Imperishable worth within.

The lustre of your heavenly eye,
Like the radiant sun, must set;
The mind that lights it, shall defy
The night that will extinguish it.

That lovely form which now you wear,
At last must moulder back to clay;
The soul that fill'd a shrine so fair,
Shall burst an Angel forth to day.

CELIA, JR.

DAVID JENKINS,

We are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent his fellow-citizens of Lincoln county, in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

The authority to announce Mr. Jenkins was not received until after our last week's paper was printed off; but we feel under a special obligation to do it, even at this late hour.

Mr. Jenkins says he is a true Republican; and if elected, he is sure, if he can do no good, he will do no harm in the Legislature.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of this State terminated its session on Thursday last.—The following are some of the cases decided.

William Falls and others *v.* Hugh Torrence and James Kerr, adm'rs, from Iredell. Motion to dismiss the bill disallowed.

James Beatty *v.* James F. Elliott. from Rutherford. Certiorari ordered for original papers.

John Bowman; adm'r, *v.* James Greenlee's adm'r and Charles M'Dowell's adm'r, from Burke. Motion to dismiss, disallowed—cause referred to the clerk to take an account.

Den on demise of Matthew M. Hughes *v.* James Fitzgerald, from Surry. Judgment of the Superior Court of Surry affirmed with costs.

Den on demise of the Trustees of the University *v.* John Hogg, from New-Hanover. Rule for a new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

John Gilkey *v.* Garland Dickerson, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Alexander Long *v.* Lewis Beard's ex'rs and others, from Rowan. Motion for reference as to Beard's executors refused.

Den on demise of John Young *v.* David Tate, from Buncombe. Appeal dismissed for the want of appeal bond.

James Cowan *v.* Moses Green, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

Nicholas M'Kenna *v.* Hugh Hayer and Samuel Pickens, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

William Davidson *v.* John Beard, from Mecklenburg, Certiorari ordered.

James Martin *v.* Hezekiah Hough and others, from Cabarrus. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

John B. Skellington *v.* James Allison and James Gardner, from Cabarrus. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Amos Pratter *v.* Andrew Miller, from Rutherford. Motion to dismiss the bill disallowed.

Jesse Hargrave *v.* Henry Dusenberry, from Rowan. Judgment for plaintiff. This case establishes the point, that where a payment is made in counterfeit bank notes, a recovery may be had.

Alfred Macay to the use of Jesse Pinkston *v.* …Thompson Bean & Others, from Wake. … Surry, Continued. … in the Superior Court of Law of Rutherford to settle the account.

Mary Sandlesman and heirs of John Wright *v.* John Reed, from Rowan. Report of the Clerk and Master of Rowan confirmed—Decree for Complainants.

State *v.* Nicholas Whitehurst, from Lincoln. Judgment against Defendant for the pains and penalties of perjury.

State *v.* Allen Twitty, from Lincoln. Rule for a new trial discharged. Judgment of the Superior Court of Lincoln—that the Defendant be imprisoned for three years, stand in the pillory for one hour, receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, at the public whipping-post, and pay a fine of one thousand dollars and costs of suit—be affirmed; and Judgment to be entered accordingly at the ensuing Term of Lincoln Superior Court.

State *v.* Allen Twitty, from Mecklenburg.—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

State *v.* James Ward, from Rutherford. Indictment for passing counterfeit bank notes—Rule for a new trial discharged—Judgment of the Superior Court of Law of Rutherford, that Defendant stand in the pillory of that county one hour, receive on his bare back thirty-nine lashes at the common whipping-post, be imprisoned for the space of one year, and pay a fine of six pence and costs, be affirmed—and judgment against him accordingly.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

At the late examination at West Point, it was determined that the following Cadets had distinguished themselves for extraordinary talents, industry, and proficiency in their studies, and they were accordingly recommended, as meriting the honors awarded to such distinction;

First Class.—Alfred Mordecai, North Carolina; George C. Richards, N. York; Reuben Holmes, Connecticut; Samuel M. Southerland, North-Carolina.

Second Class.—Dennis H Mahan, Virginia; John W. Smith, Maine; Robert P. Parrott, New-Hampshire; Napoleon B. Bennett, Pennsylvania; Edward Hazard, South-Carolina.

Third Class.—Alexander D. Bache, Pennsylvania; Peter M'Martin, Horace Smith, Thompson S. Brown, Raphael C. Smead, all of New-York.

Fourth Class.—Wm. H. C. Bartlett, Missouri; Wm. Bryant, Virginia; Charles G. Ridgely, Delaware; George Woodbridge, Massachusetts; Daniel S. Herring, Virginia.

It is not among the least excellencies of the Military Academy at West Point, (says the New-York Statesman,) that it is open to the poor as well as the rich, and that it calls forth and cherishes genius and merit wherever they may be found scattered thro' the nation. We are informed that many of the Cadets on the above list, who have signalized themselves for scientific and literary attainments, are from the humble walks of life, and the poorer classes of society. Had not the fostering care of the government been extended to their aid, their minds might have slumbered in obscurity, and their talents and future services been lost to the country.

"*The Sea Serpent.*"—Not the ludicrous production that ridicules the belief in the creature, but the *bona fide* Sea Serpent himself, has been seen near the headland of Nahant, off Boston Bay. An affidavit to that effect has been made by Francis Johnson, jun. to whose veracity H. A. Dearborn, Nathaniel Amory, Sidney Bartlet, Thos. Wetmore, Rich. D. Harris, and Russell Jarvis, all bear testimony.—Whoever now doubts the existence of this Leviathan, may go himself and see the monster laving his huge sides, at perfect ease, in the waters of the north; for, as to his coming to enjoy our warm sunny southern latitudes, it appears they do not suit either his taste or his constitution.—*Chs. City Gazette.*

Literary.—We have been requested to announce *a new Tragedy*, which is just finished, and is offered to the managers of any one of the Theatres in the United States, should any of them feel disposed to attempt a representation of it.—It is founded on some of the interesting events of the war of the Revolution, and is divided into five acts, and written in *blank verse*. But what may not perhaps recommend it very much, is the fact that the auther is a Native American.

N. Y. Com.

It is said that Alexander of Russia has receded from the ground taken, respecting the jurisdiction of the North West Coast, and wisely revoked his famous Ukase.

It is said that San Martin, the contemporary of Bolivar, is about coming to this country. He has secured about a million of dollars.

By intelligence from Texas, as late as the 12th April, we learn that flour was $50 a barrel, and corn $15 per bushel. The Governor is authorised to grant any person who may make a settlement, five miles square of land.

PUNNING.

Toasts at Delaware, Ohio.—By Capt. E. Murray. The *Clay of the Mint*. It combines properties, suitable for the most refined vessels of government.

By Solomon Smith, esq. *The Next President*—May he be composed of more durable materials than *Clay*.

By Col. M'Clary.—*John Quincy Adams.*—Like the Quaker's dollar; the more you RUB him, the brighter he shines.

…Paul Hussey, on his departure for France, … made yesterday from Paris that the Marquis LA FAYETTE had it in contemplation to visit this country once more, in the course of next fall.

A New-York paper states, that the Hon. Smith Thompson, late Secretary of the Navy, is appointed by the President, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Livingston.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Governer, the Legislative Council of FLORIDA have determined to fix the seat of the Territorial Government in the tract of country which lies between the Suwanney and Oclockaney rivers.

By the brig Superb, Burr, arrived at New-York on the 6th inst. in sixteen days from Barbadoes "information is received, *that there was some alarm among the inhabitants of Barbadoes from a fear of a rise of the negroes.*"

Several meetings in Tennessee have nominated "Old Hickory" for the Presidency; one in Alabama gave him 538 votes; the minority were in favor of Adams. Mr. Crawford is seldom spoken of in that quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Old Farmer" shall be attended to in due season.

"A Farmer" shall likewise receive early attention.

"Minicus" will please to tell us what number the aggregate of the 1-2, the 1-3, and the 1-2 of a 1-3 of 33 1-3 forms,—and then we will try to solve what he means by "3-7 of a bargain, and 3-5 of a story."

Other communications shall be attended to, as soon as we find room.

We omitted to notice, at the proper time, that there was a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the six months ending in June last; which is now payable at any of the branches, or agencies of the bank.

There has also a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, been declared by the Directors of the Bank of Newbern.

Robert H. Burton, Robert Williamson, and John F. Brevard, Esqs. have been nominated as candidates to represent the county of Lincoln in the Convention meeting at Raleigh, the first Monday in November next.

Gen. Geo. L. Davidson, and Robert Simonton, Esq. have been nominated as suitable persons to represent the county of Iredell in the same meeting.

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 28.

Cotton, S. Island, 20 to 30, stained do. 14 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 10½ to 14½; Rice, prime, 3½; inferior to good, 2½ to 3; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 34 to 35; Apple Brandy, 32 to 33 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Mess, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5; No. 3, 3½ to 4; Bacon, 6 to 9 cts.; Hams, 8 to 10; Lard, 7 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 32 to 35 cts.; Cognac Brandy, 1 15 to 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 100 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Swedes, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 53 cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 65; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 8 to 8½; Muscovado, 7 to 9½; St. Croix (prime) 10½.; N. Orleans, prime, 9½ to 10; Inferior, 6 to 8; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25½; Inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 80 to 25 cts.; West India, 64; Molasses, (W. I.) 25 to 28 cts; N. Orleans, none; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 23.

REMARKS.

COTTONS.—We have heard of no variation in the prices of Sea Island and Santee Cottons, but Uplands are held at rather higher rates since our last advices from England, and a sale has been made at 15 cents.

CHERAW PRICES, July 24.

Cotton, 9 to 12 cts.; flour, new per barrel, 9 to 10; old 7 to 7½; Corn, bush, 60 to 85 cts. Oats, 50 to 62 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 9 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 18 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 9 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 45.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 31.

Cotton, 11 to 13; flour, fine, 7; superfine, 7 25; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 50 a 75; apple do. 45 to 55; corn, 60 to 65; bacon, 8½ a 10; salt, Turks Island, 65 a 75, per 100 bushels; molasses, 38 to 40; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime green, 28 to 30; 2d and 3d quality, 25 to 27; tea, hyson, 1 00 to 1 20; flax-seed 75 to 80; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4; pr. 100 lbs.; iron, 4 50 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

Ten Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be given by the subscriber to any person who will apprehend and bring back to his proper residence, *William Westall*, a bound apprentice to the hatter's trade. He is in his twentieth year, about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather dark complected, of a florid complexion, and extremely ill-natured. The said apprentice had better than a year to serve the subscriber, in Morganton, N. C. from which place he has eloped. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing him. The subscriber will sustain no charges, except the above reward. JOHN M'GUIRE.

Morganton, July 26, 1823. 1w

…ult. by the Rev. Mr. …, Mr. Robert A. Brevard of Lincoln county, to Miss Sarah H. Davidson, daughter of Gen. B. Davidson, of Iredell county.

Also, on the 17th ult. Mr. William Campbell, to Miss Eliza McLean, daughter of Dr. McLean, all of Lincoln county.

Also, in Lincoln, on the 17th ult. Capt. Jacob Orents, to Miss Jane Rutledge.

Also, in Lincoln, on the 29th ult. Mr Spencer Shelton, to Miss —— Lockman, daughter of Mr. David Lockman.

Also, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Mr. Benjamin F. Alexander, to Miss Hannah Wilson, both of Mecklenburg county.

Also, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Capt. German, of Tennessee, to Miss Mary Scott.

In Franklin county, on Thursday last, Mr. Alexander J. Lawrence, one of the editors of the Raleigh Star, to Mrs. Maria Snow.

DIED,

At Newbury Court-House, S. C. on the 26th June, *Joseph Kerr*, jr. Esq. attorney at law, son of Joseph Kerr, Esq. of this county. He was on his way from Augusta to his father's residence, when he died.

In England, *Edward Christian*, Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, and the learned Editor of Blackstone's Commentaries.

Clock for Sale.

A FIRST rate Brass Clock and Mahogany case, for sale on moderate terms. Apply at this Office.

August 5, 1823. 3t67

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Reid & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. '66

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. '66

One Cent Reward.

LEWIS WOMACKS, an apprentice to me, at the shoemaking business, had leave to go to the Poor-House on the 5th of July, and was to have returned the week following; but I am satisfied he has finally made off with himself. Lewis has taken his brother, the same age of himself, with him. They are both unseemly, blubber-faced boys, both about seventeen or eighteen years of age. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ them.

JOHN KINDER.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. 3wt68

Caution.

THE public are cautioned not to trade for a note of hand, of $53, which I gave for a horse and some other articles, bought at a public sale, at David Pool's, on the 15th of July, 1823,—as the said horse was warranted to be sound, but has proved not to be such, and has since died. The horse was sold for $50, the other articles for $3; the three dollars I will pay, but the fifty dollars I will not.

JOHN KLUTTS.

Rowan Co. Aug. 11, 1823. 1w

Papers Missing.

I wish to inform the public, that all the notes belonging to the firm of James S. Byers & Co. and also a number that have been traded for by the above firm, were missing from my storehouse on the 29th of July, without my knowledge or permission. I therefore forwarn all persons thus indebted, from paying their notes to any other than myself.

JAS. S. BYERS.

Iredell Co. July 29, 1823, 3t68p

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable Plantation, in the neighborhood of Beatie's Ford. A considerable proportion of the land is first rate Catawba bottom. On this plantation there are extensive improvements. The price will be low, and the terms of payment made easy. Apply to the subscriber, at Beatie's Ford, for further information.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

August 11, 1823. 4t69

NORTH CAROLINA.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, July Term, 1823.....Jas. M. Alexander *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Geo. Swain *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Swain & Gray *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases lives without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him: it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at a County Court to be held for Buncombe County at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's demands, otherwise judgment final will be rendered agreeably to the several complaints filed.

Test, JOHN MILLER, C. C.

6t70

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

SELLICK OSBORN.

The admirers of domestic productions of Sellick Osborn, Esq. will be pleased with the following elegant little effusion, (never before published) which was occasioned by his seeing two young ladies frolicking in a garden, and was found next day, deposited in a bed of flowers; it partakes highly of that tenderness and sentiment so conspicuous in his lyric writings.

"Sweet playful sisters—twins of joy!
Pure hearts, with guileless pleasure beating,
May fate withhold unblest alloy,
Nor cloud the morn of youth so fleeting:
While pleased I see those cherub forms,
Thus gambol innocently sportive,
I breathe a prayer that no rude storms
May make their budding hopes abortive.
Happy the favor'd youths for whom
Alone those lips shall smile so sprightly!
For them life's purest flowers shall bloom,
For them will gladness beam most brightly.
Life's a dull dance! but stepp'd with you,
'Twould move to notes of livelier measure—
And heavy care would alter too,
Or take the silken wing of pleasure!
Who, that enjoyed your cherub smiles,
Would care a fig for fortune's frowning!
Who would not covet cares and toils,
Which you with such rewards were crowning!
When grief's hard frost descends on man,
The general stream of life congealing,
You, smiling charmers, only can
Restore the *frozen heart to feeling*.

SCRAPS FROM DARWIN.

No radient pearl which crested fortune wears,
No gem, that twinkling hangs from beauty's ears;
Not the bright stars, which night's blue arch adorn,
Nor rising suns that gild the vernal morn,
Shine with such lustre—as the tear that breaks
For others woes, down *virtue's* manly cheeks!

By Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigne, a celebrated wit and gallant in the days of Henry 4th.

Sylvia her gambling nephew chides,
With many a sharp and pithy sentence,
The graceless boy her care derides,
Yet seems to promise her repentance;
"When you dear Aunt relinquish man,
"Expect me to abandon gaming."
The prudent matron shakes her fan,
"*Go, rogue, I find you're past reclaiming.*"

Literary Extracts, &c.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Satirists of Women.—Chances of Female Happiness.

"But what so pure which envious tongues will spare?
Some wicked wits have libelled all the fair."
POPE.

"On me when dunces are satiric,
I take it for a panegyric." SWIFT.

Anacreon, being asked why he addressed all his hymns to women and none to the gods, answered,—"Because women are my deities;" and the ladies were, no doubt, mightily indebted to him and similar voluptuaries who set them up in their houses, as certain barbarous nations did their Lares and Lemures, for playthings and ornaments, to be deified when their owners were in good luck and good humour, and vilified and trodden under foot in every excess of passion or reverse of fortune. Little flattering as is such praise, it is still observable that the ancient writers seldom abuse the sex "in good set terms," or carried their vituperation beyond the excusable limits of raillery and a joke. Socrates vented only witticisms against Xantippe: Xenarchus, the comic poet, in noticing that none but the male grasshoppers sing, exclaims, "How happy are they in having dumb wives!" and Eubulus, another old Grecian jester, after mentioning the atrocities of Medea, Clytemnestra, and Phædra, it is but fair that he should proceed to enumerate the virtuous heroines, when he suddenly stops short, wickedly pretending that he cannot recollect a single one. Among the Romans we know that Juvenal dedicated his sixth Satire to the abuse of the fair sex, but his worst charge only accuses them of being as bad as the men; and if we are to infer that the licentiousness of his own life was at all equal to the grossness of his language, we may safely presume that his female acquaintance were not among the most favorable specimens of the race. The unnatural state of Monarchism has been the bitter fountain to which has flowed most of the still more unnatural abuse of women; the dark ages have supplied all the great luminaries of Misogyny, who have ransacked their immagination to supply reasons for preventing [illegible], and excuses for violated humanity. Valerius's letters to Rufinus, the golden book of Theophrastus, and Saint Jerome's Exhortations to Celibacy, those [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] absurdities, which, if they [illegible] not provided with a vent, perpetually corrode and fraw the heart. And what are her feelings and chances in this fearful lottery? a constant sense of degradation, in being compelled to make her whole life a game, a manœuver, a speculation; while she is haunted with the fear and shame of ultimate failure. And how alarmingly must the number of these involuntary nuns increase with the yearly augmenting distress of taxed, and luxurious, and expensive England, where the moral restraint of Malthus, while it inflicts no privations upon the man, condemns the female of an utter blighting of the soul, aggravated, perhaps, by dependency or want. Blistered by the tongue that can ridicule, and paralyse the hand that can libel those victims of an artificial and unnatural system who have been unfeelingly taunted as Old Maids. Well could I excuse them, if, in the bitterness of sickened hope and the idleness of unjoyous solitude, they *were* even prone to exercise a vigilant censorship over the peccadilloes of their more fortunate rivals; but I repel the charge, and can safely affirm that some of the most amiable, kind-hearted, liberal women I have ever known were in this calumniated class.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

From "L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres."

THE POET'S DOG.

The manner in which Pope, the greatest of English Poets, was preserved by the uncommon sagacity of his dog, was truly remarkable. This animal, who was called Marquis, could never agree with a favorite servant of this illustrious writer; he constantly growled when near him, and would even show his teeth whenever this servant approached. Although the English Poet was singularly attached to this dog (who was a spaniel of the largest species) yet on account of his extreme neatness, which he pushed almost to excess, he would never allow him to remain in his chamber. Nevertheless, in spite of the most positive orders, the spaniel would frequently sneak towards evening into the apartment of his master, and would not be driven from it without the greatest difficulty. One evening, having slipped very softly in, without being perceived, this animal placed himself under the bed of his master, and remained there scarcely breathing. Towards morning, the servant rushed hastily into the chamber of Pope. At this moment, the faithful dog suddenly left his post, and leaped on the villain, who was armed with a pistol. The Poet started from his sleep—he threw open the window to call for assistance, and beheld three highwaymen, who had been introduced by his servant into the garden of his villa, for the purpose of robbing him of his most valuable possessions, after having assassinated him. Disconcerted by this unforseen accident, the robbers hesitated a moment, and then took to flight. The servant thus betrayed by the watchful dog, was sentenced to forfeit his life. How powerful the instinct of this faithful animal, by whose astonishing sagacity was thus preserved the life of a man of whose fame England may justly be proud.

The same dog, shortly after this singular event, exhibited another proof of his remarkable instinct. Pope, reposing one afternoon in a little wood, about three leagues distant from his house, lost a watch of immense value. On returning home the Poet wished to know the hour, and found his watch was not in his fob. Two or three nights had elapsed, and a violent storm was just commencing. The master called his dog, and making a sign which Marquis very well understood, he said, "I have lost my watch, go look for it." At these words Marquis departed, quick as the flash which lighted his steps, and repaired no doubt to every spot at which his master had stopped. It so happened that the poor animal was so long occupied in the search as to create great anxiety, for midnight had arrived and he had not returned. What was the astonishment of Pope, when on rising in the morning, he opened his chamber door, and there beheld his faithful messenger laying quietly and holding in his mouth the splendid jewel, with which he had returned perfectly uninjured, and which was the more highly valued by the Poet, as it had been presented him by the Queen of England.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.
For sale at this Office.

Singular fate of an Extortioner.

[illegible] Foscue, one of the farmers [illegible] of the province of Languedoc, [illegible]nce, about the middle of last century, had amassed considerable wealth by grinding the faces of the poor, and by every other means, however low, base, or cruel, which his ingenuity could devise, or his rapacity execute. By these means he had rendered himself universally hated, and ever one in his province was wishing his downfall. It was probably in consequence of some hint of his wealth which had been given by one or other of the numerous enemies his avarice and cruelty had made him, that he was one day ordered by government to raise a considerable sum in a very short period; upon which, as an excuse for not complying with the demand, he pleaded extreme poverty.—Fearing, however, at the same time, that some of the inhabitants of Languedoc, had already given or would give information to the contrary, and that his house would be searched, he resolved on hiding his treasure so effectually as to escape the most strict examination. With this view, he dug a cave in his wine cellar, which he made so large and deep that he used to go down to it by a ladder. At the entrance was a door with a spring lock upon it, which on shutting would fasten of itself. Not long afterwards, Monsieur Foscue was missing; diligent search was made after him in every place; the ponds were drawn, and every method that could be suggested was taken to find him, but in vain.—His house was soon sold, and the purchaser beginning either to rebuild it, or make some alterations, the workmen discovered a door in the cellar with a key in the lock, which he ordered to be opened; and on going down, they found Monsieur Foscue lying dead on the ground with a candlestick near him, but no candle in it, as he had eaten it, as well as knawed the flesh off his arms for subsistence; and on searching farther, they found the vast wealth which he had amassed. It was supposed that when this miserable man went into his cave, the door, by some accident shut after him, and being out of the hearing of any person, that he perished for want of food, in the midst of treasure which he had wrongfully amassed, but which, by a righteous retribution of Providence, was made the means of his punishment. [*London Investigator.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors: The following interesting account of the Areka or Betel nut is taken from the Literary Magazine. The charcoal prepared from this article, when finely levigated, furnishes a most valuable dentifrice, the beautifying properties of which, united to the still more useful antisceptic and antiscorbutic virtues should have long ago stimulated some enterprizing chemist to attempt to bring it into general use. The person who should undertake to do this, would I think confer a favor upon society at large, and probably find himself otherwise handsomely rewarded: or shall we—pardon the suggestion—wait until duly authorised by some European innovation. B.

From the Literary Magazine.

On Betel and Areka.—Few travellers or voyagers in the Indian seas omit to make particular mention of the custom universally prevalent in those countries of chewing Betel.—This substance is, in some degree, the substitute for tobacco. I have seldom seen it mentioned but in terms of disguise and abhorrence; in such terms as to leave us to suppose that in general it resembles, in its effects tobacco, except that these effects are more conspicuous to observers, and more disgusting. The following is a more particular account of this substance than I have ever before met with.

The Areka or Surrapi of China is chewed by the Chinese, after wrapping it in the leaf of the Betel, or Paung leaf. This is a shrub similar to wood-bine or Ivy, which clings to the Areka tree; the latter is a species of palm, that generally attains the height of thirty or forty feet, is perfectly straight, of the circumference of a full grown poplar, with protuberant rings on the bark at equal distances. It possesses no branches but at the head, where it spreads itself, and there is suspended the fruit or nut of the Areka, erroneously termed Betle-nut, enveloped in an outward coating of numerous filaments, being in size about an England walnut, but more conical. This husk is not unlike the [illegible] coconaut, but more soft and pli[illegible]

The properties of the Areka are unparalleled as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth. Its astringency gives them strength, and is unexceptionably the finest antiscorbutic known. Many Europeans who had bad teeth, and were frequently troubled with the tooth ache, have, by the use of this substance, been permanently relieved, and the appearance of their teeth wonderfully improved.—The most offensive breath has been overcome, as the Areka possesses one of the most agreeable odours to be met with in the east.

Highly and justly as it is esteemed in China, yet in Europe it is scarcely known. Though its virtues are so great, it is notwithstanding, neither cultivated among agriculturists nor private gentlemen in India: it is the casual inhabitant of every wood or jungle, like many of our most valuable herbs, which grow spontaneously in the fields, unheeded and disregarded but by the professed botanist.

CAUSES OF WAR.

The page of history furnishes more than one instance, in which war, with all its horrid consequences, has been produced by an event of an apparently trifling and insignificant nature. In our own country indeed, *one* instance has been furnished, in which an undesigned and quiet Almanac maker, while prosecuting his lawful business and arranging his eclipses, his predictions and miscellaneous matter for his important publication, had almost laid the foundation of a war between this country and a foreign nation, though his view had never contemplated an event so awfully calamitous. The case was this: an almanac maker in Philadelphia, in the year 1796, either from ignorance, caprice, or other cause, in framing a list of Foreign Ministers in the United States, for his Almanac and Directory, had, inconsiderately, placed the name of the British Ambassador before that of the French. At that time the French Republic beat high—at any rate that of the Ambassador beat rather too quick for the healthy temperature of rational freedom, and the French Minister here, citizen Adet, with all his republicanism, was pretty tenacious on the subject of precedence, and he viewed the arrangement of the almanac maker of Foreign Ministers, as at variance with dignity of the French Republic, and as meriting diplomatic notice. He therefore addressed a letter to the American Secretary of State, requesting him to suppress the publication of the Almanac and Directory, in case the government had any control over them; but if not, that the Secretary would be pleased to declare in writing, that he had no concern in said publication. The Secretary happened to have no immediate control over the almanac or its maker, but he could readily declare that he had no hand in arranging its matter, inasmuch as making almanacs formed no part of the official duty of the American Cabinet. The Secretary therefore readily declared, that he had no concern in that publication, and this declaration being published in due form in the newspapers, the result was most satisfactory on all hands—the indignation of the French Minister subsided—"the Almanac Maker was unmolested"—the British Ambassador was probably duly elated at the ascendency he had gained in the almanac maker's scale of precedence, and the "whole world" could not but see, if they looked with political accuracy, that the law of nations had, in this instance, been most nobly vindicated.

Augusta Chronicle.

Selling Wives.—The East-Florida Herald of the 28th ult. which came to hand this morning, (says the New-York Evening Post,) states that a few days previous a man sold his wife, not with a halter round her neck, but by bill of sale, for fifty cents, and that he intended to have made their names known to the public; but as they had since made up the quarrel, and the man had agreed to take his wife once more to his bed and boaad, he should desist from exposing them at present. Almost every English paper which we receive, contains an account of men exposing their wives for sale in the public market; but this is the first instance of the kind we ever heard of in this country. Having already introduced the polite arts of bull baiting and boxing, it only wanted this to complete our perfect conformity to the so much admired "sports and customs of the most highly cultivated and civilized nation on the face of the earth."

It is stated in the Kingston (Jamaica) papers, on the authority of an intelligent gentleman from Cuba, that in consequence of the continuance of extreme dry weather for many months in Cuba, that the loss in cattle and in horses is estimated at a million of dollars.